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VOL XX, no. 13/December 1, 1972

ECONOMIC ABSTRACTS

SEMI-MONTHLY REVIEW OF ABSTRACTS ON ECONOMICS, FINANCE, TRADE, INDUSTRY, FOREIGN AID, MANAGEMENT, MARKETING, LABOUR

MARTINUS NIJHOFF/THE HAGUE/NETHERLANDS

ECONOMIC ABSTRACTS

Semi-monthly review (with annual indexes) of abstracts on economics, finance, trade, industry, foreign aid, management, marketing, labour.

Compiled by the Library of the Economic Information Service (Ministry of Economic Affairs) with contributions from the

Library of the Netherlands School of Economics, Rotterdam
State University of Groningen, Faculty of Economics, Groningen
Tilburg School of Economics, Tilburg
Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, The Hague
and the Library of Commerce and Economics, Amsterdam

Managing editor: the Library of the Economic Information Service, 151 Bezuidenhoutseweg, The Hague/Netherlands

Published by: Martinus Nijhoff, 9-11 Lange Voorhout, (P.O. Box 269), The Hague/Netherlands

Annual subscription rate: Gld. 35.00 (For the Netherlands Gld. 36.40). Postage Gld. 12.50.

Subscription rate for filing cards to subscribers to this review: Gld. 0,15 per card

Photocopies of articles referred to are available at the rate of Gld. 0,45 per page

1 Guilder = abt. $ 0.32 = abt. F.F. 1.58
= abt. D.M. 1.— = abt. £ 0.12
= abt. B.frs. 14.10

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Printed in The Netherlands.

From Volume 20, number 1 onward the U.D.C. numbers referring to each publication will, for technical reasons, no longer carry the indication by colons of the relation between them.
The applied U.D.C. numbers are not always in accordance with the latest official corrections and extensions. The new numbers will be introduced when the revision of the main groups 3 and 65 will be completed.

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Hongkong's legal position. The position of the New Territories. China's economic advantages of Hongkong's trade. Hongkong as a political pawn in the game of Chinese power politics. Ambivalent attitude of the United States towards Hongkong. Hongkong's future uncertain. Hongkong and China's position in the United Nations. T 1419

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SAMUELSON, P.A. Maximum principles in analytical economics. 14 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 3, June, 1972, p. 249. Lit. opg.).

The author tries to understand what it is that Adam Smith's "invisible hand" is supposed to be maximizing. Examination of the Le Chatelier Principle. The economic implication of the Le Chatelier principle in the theory of production. Maximizing in the theory of consumer demand. The accelerator-multiplier analysis. Dynamics and maximizing. T 1420

330.115 ECONOMETRICS. MODELS

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SHOURIE, A. The use of macro-economic regression models of developing countries for forecasts and policy prescription: some reflections on current practice. 35 p. A5 (Oxford economic papers, Oxford, no. 1, March, 1972, p. 1. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The author reviews the macro-economic regression models for developing countries from five points of view: the reliability of the data from which they are estimated; the significance of the coefficients of their equations; the functional form of their equations; their propensity to use certain statistical tests in a mechanical way; and their use for making forecasts and prescribing policies for years far into the future. The use of econometric models. The discussion is illustrated by cases from various models that have been proposed in the last five years and from a conventional two-gap model of the Kenya economy. T 1421

330.123.6 SERVICES

330.123.6 338.5 338.58 338.93
DECKER, F. Struktur der Dienstleistungsunternehmen. 16 p. A5 (Betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung und Praxis, Herne/Berlin, no. 7/8, July/August, 1972, p. 405. Afb. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

Versucht wird, die Vielzahl der auftretenden Dienstleistungsunternehmen in dem tertiaren Sektor zu klassifizieren und die alle Unternehmen als Ganzes kennzeichnenden Merkmale herauszuarbeiten. "Produktionsgegenstand" der Unternehmen. Geringe Lagerfahigkeit. Arbeits- und Berufsanforderungen. Arbeitsanfall und Kostensituation. Technischer Fortschritt und Produktivitatssteigerung. Kosten- und Preissituation. Das Problem der Unternehmenskonzentration. T 1422

330.17 FREE AND CONTROLLED ECONOMICS

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SCHICK, A. Konvergenz von Zentralverwaltungswirtschaft und Marktwirtschaft. 10 p. A5 (Annalen der Gemeinwirt-

schaft, Genf, no. 2, April/Juni, 1972, p. 203. Lit. opg.).

Eine Erörterung am Beispiel der Bundesrepublik, Jugoslawiens und der D.D.R. Die Bedeutung und Abgrenzung des Themas. Planwirtschaftliche Elemente in der Wirtschaft der Bundesrepublik Westdeutschland. Konstruktion und Probleme des jugoslawischen Modells. Die marktwirtschaftliche Elemente in der Wirtschaft der D.D.R. T 1423

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KEYNESIAN revolution, The, and its pioneers (U.S.); by A.R. Sweezy and B.L. Jones. 26 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 2, May, 1972, p. 116. Lit. opg.).

A.R. Sweezy. The Keynesian and government policy, 1933-1939. From the "General Theory" to World War II. The continuing struggle between the spenders and the budget-balancers. B.L. Jones. The role of Keynesians in wartime policy and postwar planning, 1940-1946. A full employment defense program. Defense and inflation. Fiscal planning and the U.S. Employment Act of 1946. Discussion by L. Keyserling, R.R. Nathan and L.B. Currie. T 1424

331 LABOUR. LABOUR ECONOMICS

331.215.5 MINIMUM WAGES

331.215.5 312 331.6
KOSTERS, M., and F. Welch. The effects of minimum wages on the distribution of changes in aggregate employment. 10 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 3, June, 1972, p. 323. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The authors analyze the way changes in aggregate employment are distributed among demographic groups and examine how minimum wage legislation has altered this distribution. A model is developed to characterize employment patterns of different demographic groups through time. A. estimate the effects of minimum wage legislation on the distribution of employment and on the distribution of changes in employment betweeen whites and nonwhites, between males and females, and between teenagers and adults. T 1425

331.232"375" OVERTIME WAGES

331.232"375" 338.58 657.47
LUNDGREN, E.F., and J.V. Schneider. A marginal cost model for the hiring-overtime decision. 7 p. A5 (Management science, Baltimore, no. 6, February, 1971, p. 399. Lit. opg.).

Using the marginal cost of hiring new workers and for various periods of overtime as a basis, decisions can be made to hire new workers, to work overtime, or to do both. The marginal cost analysis for hiring new workers includes the application of learning curve data to their increasing productivity rate over the time span. The approach minimizes costs, assuming it is not necessary to buy new equipment or add supervisors. T 1426

331.6 EMPLOYMENT. LABOUR MARKET
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(44) 331.6
DURIEUX, B. La situationde l'emploi en 1971 (France). 15 p. A4 (Economie et statistique, Paris, no. 35, juin, 1972, p. 15. Grafn. Tabn.).

En 1971, les effectifs salariés ont progressé à un rythme qui parait assez rapide bien qu'un peu inferieur a ce qui est prevu dans le Plan. La population disponible a la recherche d'un emploi aurait augmente d'environ 100,000 personnes. L'augmentation constatee trouverait son origine en partie dans une faiblesse conjoncturelle de la progression des emplois, mais aussi dans la croissance desequilibree a moyen terme des ressources en main-d'oeuvre et des emplois crees. Les principaux elements lies a ce desequilibre. T 1427

(47) 331.6 331.024.3

MAIKOV, A. Manpower and productivity (U.S.S.R.). 13 p. A5 (Problems of economics, New York, no. 3, July, 1972, p. 60).

The more rational utilization of manpower is one of the prerequisites to achieving high rates of development in social production, to increasing the effectiveness of social production, and to improving the well-being of the working people in the U.S.S.R. The unfavorable demographic situation and the slow growth and labor productivity. Enormous labor reserves in material production. Shortcomings in the utilization of the skilled

and unskilled work force. The success of the work performed by the employment service. (Sotsialisticheskii trud, 1971, no.10).
T 1428

331.6 338.01
MILLER, R.L. The reserve labour hypothesis some tests of its implications. 19 p. A5 (The Economic journal, London, no. 321, March, 1970, p. 17. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

In its attempt to maximize profits over time the firm will be motivated at certain stages in its production cycle (off-peak) to hold two types of labour: effective labour and an inventory of labour - a reserve labour force. The reserve labour hypothesis. The author tests the implications of the theory that invnetories of finished goods, offering in the process an explanation for "unreasonably" high estimated returns to labour. It is realized that the test are indirect, and thus could be consistent with other theories; some of these theories are therefore also tested. The relation between inventories of labour and turnover taxes.
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332 BANKING. CURRENCY. FINANCE

332.1 BANKING. BANKS
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BANKING in metropolitan centres 1966-70 (India). 18 p. A4 (Reserve bank of India. Bulletin, Bombay, no. 3, March, 1972, p. 353. Grafn. Tabn.).

Business of metropolitan bank offices-overall position. Inter bank differences. Centre-wise analysis. Deposit performance of new offices. Banking in different localities.
T 1430

332.13 332.17
BECKEDORFF, J. VON. Bankpolitik im Wandel. 18 p. A5 (Oesterreichisches Bank-Archiv, Wien, no. 6, Juni, 1972, p. 213. Lit. opg.).

Der Trend zur modifizierten Zielfunktion. Rationalität durch Wachstum. Rationalitat durch Standingpflege. Der Trend zum "full-service-Institut" in den bankpolitischen Veranderungen.

Standard- und Spezialsortiment. Die Bankmässigkeit der Sicherheiten, One-Bank Holding als Organisationsform. Der Trend zum langerfristigen Bankkredit.
T 1431

332.2 SAVINGS. SAVINGS BANKS

(540) 332.2
SUBRAMANIAN, S. Small savings in India: 1951-1952 to 1970-71. 24 p. A4 (Reserve bank of India. Bulletin, Bombay, no. 3, March, 1972, p. 329. Tabn.).

Savings media currently available. Overall trends in net receipts. Media-wise and state-wise trends in receipts. Details of promotional measures taken by Government during period 1966-67 to 1970-71.
T 1432

332.32 BUILDING SAVINGS BANKS

(436) 332.32
ZORN, H. Theorie und Praxis des Finanzierungsgeschäftes der Bausparkassen (Oesterreich). 12 p. A5 (Oesterreichisches Bank-Archiv, Wien, no. 7, Juli, 1972, p. 242. Lit. opg.).

Die Entwicklung der Bausparkassen in den U.S.A., Deutschland, Oesterreich. Rechtsgrundlagen und -formen. Der Begriff "Bausparkasse". Die Mittelaufbringung und -verteilung. Das Kreditbewillungsverfahren. Wohnbauforderung uund Bausparen. Finanzierungsmoglichkeiten.
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332.4.001.7 MONETARY POLICY

(73) 332.4.001.7 336.001.7
HAVE fiscal and/or monetary policies failed. by M. Friedman, J.G. Gurley and A.M. Okun (U.S.). 20 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 2, May, 1972, p. 11. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

M. Friedman. Have monetary policies failed. The author examines the following two questions: did the actual U.S. monetary policy followed have the effects on income, output and prices that could have been expected from past experience; and was the correct monetary policy followed. J.G. Gurley. Have fiscal and monetary policies failed. The author indicates that monetary and fiscal policies have had an increasingly unfavorable en-

vironment within which they could be used for their major aim of enhancing the profitability of U.S. private enterprise in both its domestic and international operations. A.M. Okun. Have fiscal and/or monetary policies failed. The contribution to social welfare. The role of Vietnam. T 1434

332.402.2 MONEY

332.402.2 330.187.22 330.187.4
PATINKIN, D. Keynesian monetary theory and the Cambridge school. 21 p. A5 (Banca nazionale del Lavoro. Quarterly review, Roma, no. 101, June, 1972, p. 138. Bibliogr. Lit. opg.).

The exaggerated claims for the quantity theory have expressed themselves in the attempt (especially by Milton Friedman) to present Keynes' monetary theory not as a new theory, but as a variation on the Cambridge cash-balance theory. The novelty of Keynesian monetary theory: stocks and flows; the recognition of the implications of the optimum-portfolio approach. The author concludes that the conceptual framework of the Cambridge school was not really the Keyesian one that conceives of the individual as deciding on the amount of his money holdings as a component of a portfolio of assets that is optimally composed with reference to the alternative rates of return available on these assets. T 1435

332.402.2 338.972
ALLEN, P.R. Money and growth in open economies. 7 p. A5 (The Review of economic studies, Edinburgh, no. 118, April, 1972, p. 213. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

The author examines the significance of the rate of growth of the money supply for a country's long-run capital intensity in open economies that trade with the rest of the world. The model is essentially an extension to a two-country world of a model developed by Tobin for a closed economy. The model developed suggests that the growth of capital will be strongly affected by the terms of trade, if the country imports the capital good, but not when the capital good is produced domestically. T 1436

332.422.2:332.453.2 INTERNATIONAL LIQUIDITY

332.422.2 :332.453.2
HIRSCH, F. The politics of world money. 10 p. A4 (The Economist, London, no. 6728, August 5, 1972, p. 55. Geïll.).

The author sets down his present views on the most desirable sort of monetary reform that should be politically possible. The implications of European monetary union. The choice between managed floating, crawling pegs and routine parity changes. A special issue of S.D.R.'s, carrying a higher interest rate, to fund dollar and sterling balances. A link between S.D.R.'s and aid to poorer countries. Gold is too valuable and too scarce to be used as international money. T 1437

332.422.2 : 332.453.2
JOHNSON, H.G. The Bretton Woods system, key currencies, and the "dollar crisis" of 1971. 20 p. A5 (The Three banks review, Edinburgh, no. 94, June, 1972, p. 3).

The author suggests that it was significant that the major breakdown in international monetary arrangements was not followed by any marked recession in world trade. A major defect of the Bretton Woods system has been the fictional equality of currencies and a actual inequality of countries in decision-taking processes. On the liquidity side there is the choice between a S.D.R.-based system, a dollar standard, and a dollar-Europe standard. On the adjustment side, there is the need for more regular and automatic flexibility of exchange rates. T 1438

332.453 INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE. INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS

(4) (73) 332.453
MACHLUP, F. Euro-dollars, once again. 19 p. A5 (Banca nazionale del Lavoro. Quarterly review, Roma, no. 101, June, 1972, p. 119. Lit. opg.).

Xeno-currencies, euro-dollars, credit creation and deposit creation. Measuring the creation of deposits. Time deposits as cash balances. Feedbacks of various orders of remoteness. The reserve-deposit multiplier. Euro-banking transactions and the balance of payments. Dollar creation by central banks. The official assistance to the growth of the euro-dollar system by central banks. T 1439

332.453.1 EXCHANGE RATES

332.453.1
KUENG, E. Warum wird bei den Wechselkursen vermehrte Flexibilitat gefordert. 13 p. A5 (Wirtschaft und Recht, Zurich, no. 2, 1972, p. 137).

Abwertungen und Aufwertungen in grossen Schritten und längeren Zeitabstanden sind mit schweren Nachteilen verbunden. Die interne Kreditpolitik in den Defizitlandern fuhrt nicht mehr zum Ziel. Die restriktive Fiskalpolitik erwies sich als zu schwerfallig und zu wenig wirksam. Manche Lander sind nicht mehr bereit ihre Binnenwirtschaftspolitik den Erfordernissen der Zahlungsbilanz unterzuordnen. Schmerzlozere Mittel der Anpassung. T 1440

332.453.4 FOREIGN CREDITS, INVESTMENTS, LOANS
See also: T 1447

332.453.4 331.6 332.453.2
LEVIN, J.H. International capital mobility and the assignment problem. 14 p. A5 (Oxford economic papers, Oxford, no. 1, March, 1972, p. 54. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

The author attempts to demonstrate with the aid of short-run single-country models that the solution to the so-called "assignment problem" (simultaneous attainment of full employment and balance of payments equilibrium) depends crucially on whether international capital movements are treated as stock adjustments or sustained flows. The pure flow model. The pure stock model. A hybrid model. T 1441

(52) 332.453.4 351.82
FURUHASHI, Y. New policy toward foreign investment; issues in the Japanese capital liberalization. 6 p. A4 (M.S.U. Business topics, East Lansing, no. 2, Spring, 1972, p. 33. Lit. opg.).

Japan possesses many attractive features for prospective investors, but the attitude of its government and business sector toward foreign direct investment has been rather restrictive. Signs of changes in Japanese policy have become apparent in recent years, however. This article describes these capital liberalization measures and the current Japanese regulations on foreign direct investments. Lack of true reciprocity. Differences in perception of competitive power. Meaning of capital liberalization. Code of good foreign corporate behavior. T 1442

332.571.2 INFLATION

(42) 332.571.2 330.115 331.2
PENCAVEL, J.H. A note on the comparative predictive performance of wage inflation models of the British economy. 8 p. A5 (The Economic journal, London, no. 321, March, 1971, p. 113. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The purpose of the note is to evaluate some recent econometric models of money wage inflation in terms of their comparative forecasting ability. The analysis is restricted to models estimated from annual data for the U.K. The models examined are: R.G. Lipsey: "The relation between unemployment and the rate of change of money wages in the U.K., 1862-1957: a further analysis" in "Economica", no. 100, November, 1958, p. 285; See: F 1760. L.A. Dicks-Mireaux: "The interrelationship between cost and price changes, 1946-1959" in "Oxford economic papers", no. 3, October, 1961, p. 267; See: I 2095; A.G. Hines: "Trade unions and wage inflation in the U.K., 1893-1961" in "Review of economic studies", no. 88, October, 1964, p. 221; See: L 2882. T 1443

332.572.2 DEVALUATION

332.572.2 332.577.2
KATZ, S.I. Devaluation-bias and the Bretton Woods system. 21 p. A5 (Banca nazionale del Lavoro. Quarterly review, Roma, no. 101, June, 1972, p. 178. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

It is proposed in this article to consider the validity of the presumption that a devaluation-bias does exist under the International Monetary Fund's system of the adjustable peg. The author reviews the actual experience among Fund members in making changes in par-value and then considers the analytical and statistical evidence which might throw light on this experience. Revaluation as an alternative to domestic inflation. Is the Hirsch-Higgins test an appropriate measure of devaluation-bias. T 1444

332.6 CAPITAL MARKET. MONEY MARKET

(71) 332.6
WILSON, J.S.G. The money market in Canada. 19 p. A5 (Banca nazionale del Lavoro. Quarterly review, Roma, no. 101, June, 1972, p. 159. Grafn.).

Examination of the historical development of the Canadian money market since 1934. The introduction of a weekly tender and the granting of "limits" to certain dealers by the Bank of Canada in 1953. A minimum secondary reserve ratio. Bankers' acceptances as a money market instrument. Selected short-term interest rates. Investments in euro-dollar negotiable certificates of deposit denominated in U.S. dollars. Financing inventory by the dealers. The increased borrowing requirements of the public sector since 1958. T 1445

332.6 330.172
SOLNIK, B. Vers un renouveau de la théorie des marchés parfaits: les marches financiers. 14 p. A5 (Revue d'economie politique, Paris, no. 3, mai/juin, 1972, p. 472. Graf. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Depuis quelques années un nouveau cadre d'analyse a été propose pour l'etude des biens financiers: le marche financier efficient. L'auteur, montre quelles sont ses relations avec la theorie des marches de concurrence pure et parfaite, ses justifications et ses limites. Les marches financiers sont, au contraire de nombreux types de marches, tres proches du modèle de marche parfait. Ces resultats ont d'importantes consequences quant au comportement des institutions financieres. Le marche financier: hypotheses et structure. Le marche financier: modeles statistiques. Consequences: une nouvelle politique des institutions financieres. Vers une theorie d'equilibre general des marches financiers. T 1446

332.63 BONDS. SECURITIES. DEBENTURES

(52) 332.63 332.453.4
KAWAI, A. Liberalization of securities business in Japan. 5 p. A4 (Management Japan, Tokyo, no. 1, 1971, p. 23. Geill.).

Progressive internationalization of Japan's securities market. In comparison with the internationalization of the securities market, the progress in liberalization of the securities business has been delayed. Outline of the Securities and exchange law. Liberalization of the securities business and the Japanese firms in this field. T 1447

332.67 CAPITAL INVESTMENT. INVESTMENT POLICY

332.67 351.712
NICHOLS, A. Normalization procedure for public investment criteria: further comment. 8 p. A5 (The Economic journal, London, no. 321. March, 1971, p. 122. Lit. opg.).

Recently Mishan presented a "normalisation procedure for public investment criteria" in "The Economic journal", no. 308, December, 1967, p. 777, which purports to state the "conditions under which, alone, comparisons of investment streams by either criterion have economic significance". The purpose of the note is to point out that Mishan's amendment creates an equally serious problem in a new direction. The result is that the whole analysis must be jettisoned. A reply by Mishan. T 144

332.742.1 INDUSTRIAL CREDIT

332.742.1 332.1 337.9(4-11)
ZWASS, A. Die Internationale Investitionsbank des Rats für gegenseitige Wirtschaftshilfe. 40 p. A5 (Konjunkturpolitik, Berlin, no. 3, 1972, p. 135. Lit. opg.).

Die Investitionsbank als Instrument der Realisierung des Integrationsprogramms des R.G.W. Die Investitionsbank und die Internationale Bank fur wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit. Rechtsstellung und Organisation. Kapital und sonstige Geldressources der Bank. Arbeitsweise und Grundsatze der Geschaftspolitik. Die Zinspolitik. Die Kontrolle Investitionsbank uber die finanzierten Investitionsvorhaben. (Summary in English). T 144

332.743 CREDIT CONTROL

332.743 65.012.122
LIEBMAN, L.H. A Markov decision model for selecting optimal credit control policies. 7 p. A5 (Management science,

Baltimore, no. 10, June, 1972, p. B-519. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The rapid growth of consumer credit has created a need for improved credit control policies which result in lower total credit costs. This paper investigates one approach for achieving that objective. The credit control problem is formulated as one of developing optimal policies for an infinite horizon Markov decision model. The model utilizes standard financial data; it also requires the measurement of the costs and returns from alternative credit control policies. The Markov model is transformed into an equivalent linear program. A sample problem is solved and the resulting policies are analyzed. T 1450

336 PUBLIC FINANCE

336.2 TAXES. FISCAL POLICY
See also: T 1474

336.223 337.9(4) 382
GEORGAKOPOULOS, Th. Trade effects of tax harmonisation of the value-added-tax in E.E.C. - a comment and a suggested methodology. 12 p. A5 (The Manchester school of economic and social studies, Manchester, no. 2, June, 1972, p. 177. Grafn.).

The author discusses the trade effects of consumption tax changes and compares them with the trade effects of tariff changes. The trade effects resulting from the substitution of one consumption tax for another is discussed and an appropriate method for their quantification is suggested. The conclusion is drawn that, unless high over- or under-compensation of exports took place under the system of the cascade turnover taxes in the E.E.C., the trade effects of the introduction of the value-added-tax will not be substantial. (Reply by Dosser and Hitiris). T 1451

336.5 STATE EXPENDITURES

336.5 330.191.4 65.012.122
BRUNO, J.E. An alternative to uniform expenditure reductions in multiple resource state finance programs. 13 p. A5 (Management science, Baltimore, no. 6, February, 1971, p. 386.

Graf. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Demonstration of an alternative procedure for reducing state expenditures in ongoing state programs without resulting in the major description commonly associated with uniform or across-the-board state budget cuts. Using a problem involving the reduction in state expenditures for a school finance program, a linear programming model was derived. The purpose or objective of the model was to determine the required state resource allocation strategy which would minimize the state's financial commitment without seriously affecting the financial support for educational expenditures at the school district level. T 1452

337 PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE

337.9(4) EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET. EUROMARKET
See also: T 1451, T 1478, T 1479, T 1480

(48) (485) 337.9(4)
HANCOCK, M.D. Sweden, Scandinavia and the E.E.C. 14 p. A5 (International affairs, London, no. 3, July, 1972, p. 424).

Nordic co-operation. The Nordic states comprise a sizeable market for the E.E.C. Any alteration in economic alignments between the Scandinavian countries and the E.E.C. will affect the regional power equilibrium, with potential implications for East-West relations. The domestic debate in Sweden. Regional fragmentation. Three-point programme calling for joint measures to promote full employment and economic expansion. T 1453

(492) 337.9(4)
COHEN, R. Les Pays-Bas et le Marché commun. 9 p. A5 (Les Problemes de l'Europe, Paris, no. 56, 1972, p. 7).

Analyse de l'attitude des Pays-Bas envers le Marché commun. La situation du pays au lendemain de la deuxieme guerre mondiale. La raison pour la quelle ils etaient portes a s'integrer a la Communaute europeenne. Si les arguments economiques plaidant en faveur d'une association avec d'autres Etats europeens etaient puissants, les arguments politiques ne l'etaient pas moins. Sur le double plan du commerce intracommunautaire et de la politique agricole, l'entree dans la Communaute n'a pas ete un mauvais choix pour les Pays-Bas. Quel-

ques problèmes posés par l'adhésion à la Communauté. La politique étrangère néerlandaise quant à l'Europe européenne et l'Europe atlantique. Les Pays-Bas et les problèmes inhérents au système institutionnel de la Communauté. T 1454

(42) 337.9(4) 330.191.4
NEVIN, E. Europe and the regions (U.K.). 25 p. A5 (The Three banks review, Edinburgh, no. 94, June, 1972, p. 54).

The magnitude of the dynamic impact of U.K. entry into the E.E.C. on the national growth rate is of fundamental importance in any consideration of its regional impact. The membership of the E.E.C. and the British regional policy are likely to be compromised by accession to the Treaty. The sort of E.E.C. regional policy to which U.K. is liable to be committed in the longer run as a consequence of membership of the E.E.C. T 1455

(4) (45) 337.9(4) 338.01 339.2 351.82 : 63 622.333 669.1
SYMPOSIUM on the economics of activity sectors (Europe); by G.W. Dean, M. de Benedictis, G. Fabiani, a.o. 67 p. A5 (European economic review, Amsterdam, no. 1, 1972, p. 1. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

G.W. Dean, M. de Benedictis, F. Fabiani, a.o. Potential use of the Mansholt plan for restructuring agriculture in the Italian mezzogiorno. T.W. Hall. A process analysis of integrated iron and steel production in the European Coal and Steel Community. J. Lamel, J. Richter and W. Teufelsbauer. Patterns of industrial structure and economic development. Triangulation of input-output tables of E.C.E.-countries. A.P. Jacquemin and A.M. Kumps. The largest European firms and their changing size structure: an entropy measure. T 1456

338.01 THEORY OF PRODUCTION
See also: T 1429, T 1456, T 1485, T 1486

338.01 65.011.1
CYERT, R.M., and C.L. Hedrick. Theory of the firm; past, present, and future; an interpretation. 15 p. A5 (Journal of economic literature, Evanston, no. 2, June, 1972, p. 398. Bibliogr.).

The authors determine from current writings the extent to

which neoclassical theory of the firm is being extended in an a priori manner and the extent to which it is being replaced by one of the revisionist approaches. The approach has been to survey the literature of the last two years and to categorize the articles. A. have examined every article related to the theory of the firm appearing in the "American economic review", the "Journal of political economy" and the "Quarterly journal of economics" for 1970 and 1971. T 145

338.58 COSTS
See also: T 1422, T 1426, T 1486

338.58
BUSCHOR, E., und H. Schneider. Möglichkeiten und Grenzen der Kosten-Nutzen-Analyse. 29 p. A5 (Wirtschaft und Recht, Zurich, no. 2, 1972, p. 108. Afbn. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

Nach einigen historischen Hinweisen werden Begriff und Werturteilsproblematik der Kosten-Nutzen-Analyse erläutert. Eine kurze Darstellung der Methodik. Drei Beispiele aus der Praxis. Weiterentwicklungen und neue Entwicklungstendenzen der Kosten-Nutzen-Analyse. Zum Schluss geht der Blick über den Zaun hinaus auf einige andere Methoden, die dem gegenwärtigen Modeartikel Kosten-Nutzen-Analyse auf dem Markt Konkurrenz machen konnten. T 14

338.87 CONCENTRATION

(494) 338.87 338.89
SCHUERMANN, L., und H. Sieber. Die Konzentration als Problem der schweizerischen Wettbewerbspolitik. 22 p. A5 (Wirtschaft und Recht, Zurich, no. 2, 1972, p. 69. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Wesen und Messung der Konzentration in der Schweiz. Die Formen und Ursachen der Konzentration. De Bedeutung der Konzentration für den Wettbewerb und die Wettbewerbspolitik. Die Wettbewerbswirkungen der Konzentration. Die derzeitige wettbewerbspolitische Behandlung der Konzentration. Die Konzentration der künftigen Wettbewerbspolitik. Den Abschluss bilden Ausführungen, welche die Konzentration mit der Integration in grössere Wirtschaftsräume konfrontieren und Probleme berühren, die sich aus der beabsichtigten Annäherung an die E.W.G. ergeben. T 1

338.97 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
See also: T 1469, T 1472, T 1476

(65) 338.97
ALGERIE: dix ans d'independance. 59 p. A4 (Europe-France-Outremer, Paris, no. 510, juillet, 1972, p. 14. Geill. Krtn. Tabn.).

Des champs, des usines et des écoles. La révolution culturelle. Le front de liberation nationale, parti d'avant-garde. Enseignement: les effectifs du primaire ont triple depuis l'independance. Les Instituts de technologie: une response exceptionnelle à des besoins exceptionnels. Sante public: 1 medecin pour 5000 habitants. Alger : 1,200,000 habitants. Le controle des richesse naturelles et de l'economie. La revolution agraire doit remodeler les campagnes. Les hydrocarbures et la petrochimie. Les ressources minieres. Le complexe siderurgique d'El Hadjar. Les industries de transformation. Le commerce exterieur et l'expansion commerciale. Plan quadriennal: les investissements publics pour 1970 et 1971 ont depasse les previsions. La cooperation entre l'Algerie et la France. T 1460

338.97:31 FORECASTING. FORECASTS
See also: T 1421

(73) 338.97:31 312 331.6 339.4
LAZER, W., and J.E. Smallwood. Consumer environments and life styles of the seventies (U.S.). 13 p. A4 (M.S.U. Business topics, East Lansing, no. 2, spring, 1972, p. 5. Grafn. Tabn.).

Despite the attention given to changes and technological developments, predictions for the decade suggest stability in the basic patterns of American life. Consumer choices. Changes in the life styles of younger groups. Demographics of the seventies. Productivity. Income and expenditures. Families and households. Work force. Urbanization and geographic distribution. Education. Family structure and way of life. Mobility. Services. Affluence and values. Scarcity of time. Scarcity of usable land. Ecology and environment. T 1461

(4) 338.97 : 31 33.001.5
SOMBART, N. Long-term planning and forecasting in Europe. 6 p. A4 (Long range planning, Oxford, no. 2, June, 1972, p. 47).

An inventory of European bodies engaged in long-term planning and forecasting studies and of their activities. International organizations and relations. Political forecasting. Public administration. Sociology. Education and culture. Demography, social affairs and public health. Urban development. Environment. Town and country planning. Agriculture. Economic planning. Resources. Science and technology. Transport and communication. Telecommunications. T 1462

338.97 : 31 338.984
ALBIN, P.S. Uncertainty, information exchange and the theory of indicative planning. 30 p. A5 (The Economic journal, London, no. 321, March, 1971, p. 61. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

The author is concerned with problems of information exchange in the relationship of autonomous or semi-autonomous firms to a planning authority that also controls the conventional selective and general instruments of economic policy. Development of a theoretical model in which the characteristic information exchange of indicative planning can be analyzed. A. shows what general sorts of policies and controls are necessary if the planning procedure is to lead to correct evaluation of uncertain data and direction of the economic system consistent with social attitudes towards risk. A sketch of protocols and routines which are capable of electing the desired planning results. A. concentrates on the forecasting-accuracy aspect of planning. T 1463

338.972 BUSINESS CYCLES. ECONOMIC GROWTH
See also: T 1436

338.972 330.115
HOLUB, H.W. Ueber ein Einteilungsschema nichtgleichwichtiger Wachstumsmodelle. 18 p. A5 (Jahrbucher fur Nationalokonomie und Statistik, Stuttgart, no. 5, Juli, 1972, p. 401. Graf. Lit. opg.).

Der Beitrag geht von der Hypothese aus, dass die Unzufriedenheit mit den Ergebnissen der "modernen" Wachstumstheorie auf das sie beherrschende Gleichgewichtsdenken zurückgefuhrt werden kann. Als erster Schritt in Richtung auf eine Wachstumstheorie ohne Gleichgewicht wird deshalb jedes Wachstumsmodell in einen Modellkern und in Bausteine aufgeteilt. Im weiteren werden diese Modellkerne dann in bezug auf ihr "qualitatives Ergebnis": Gleichgewicht bzw. Nichtgleichgewicht systematisiert, wobei die bisher domi-

nierenden gleichgewichten Kerne als Spezialfall auftreten. In einem Ausblick weist der Autor schliesslich auf einige Konsequenzen hin, die sich fur die Ausgestaltung von Modellkernen ergeben, wenn eine realitatsnahere Wachstumstheorie angestrebt wird. (Summary in English). T 1464

338.972 330.115 620.9
FELIX, F. Modele mondial de croissance économique et énergetique. 18 p. A5 (Analyse et prevision, Paris, no. 6, juin, 1972, p. 709. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tab.).

Caractéristiques fondamentales du modèle mondial de consommation d'energie. Rappel des étapes d'analyse qui ont abouti un modele de croissance presente. Improbabilite et inutilite d'une croissance exponentielle prolongee. Recapitulation des points fondamentaux qui precedent. Famille des modeles de croissance. Indices des modeles de croissance energetiques. Localisation de chaque pays sur le modele correspondant. T 1465

(480) 338.972.3
MOLANDER, A. Cyclical fluctuations and their neutralisation (Finland). 7 p. A4 (Unitas economic review, Helsinki, no. 2, 1972, p. 80. Grafn.).

With the existing counter-cyclical system it is possible only to level off the cyclical peaks. Analysing the possibilities of neutralising cyclical trends. Ineffectiveness of counter-cyclical policy directed towards the various factors of demand. Stimulating domestic demand. T 1466

339 DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

339.233 INCOME. PRIVATE CAPITAL

(73) 339.233
ISSUES in incomes policy (U.S.); by G. Haberler, L. Ulman and A.R. Weber. 24 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 2, May, 1972, p. 234. Graf. Lit. opg.).

G. Haberler. Incomes policy and inflation: some further reflections. Incomes policy one: a generalized version of what used to be called in the 1960's "guideposts for noninflationary wage behavior". Full anticipated and cost-push inflation. Incomes policy two: this type works with and through the market, whereas the first substitutes government regulations for the market mechanism. L. Ulman. Cost-push and some policy alternatives. U.S. monetary policy and demand management. A.R. Weber. A wage-price freeze as an instrument of incomes policy: or the Blizzard of '71. Designing a freeze. T 1467

339.233 330
ROBINSON, J. The second crisis of economic theory (R.T. Ely lecture). 9 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 2, May, 1972, p. 1. Lit. opg.).

The major theme of this paper is the helplessness of economic theory to cope with the problem of greatest contemporary concern production for what and for whom, which is mainly the problem of income distribution. (That is the "second crisis"). The influence of the Keynesian revolution. The author argues that the second crisis arises from a theory that cannot account for the content of employment. The allocation of resources between products and the distibution of products between people. T 1468

339.233 330.1 338.97 65.017
LYDALL, H. A theory of distribution and growth with economies of scale. 22 p. A5 (The Economic journal, London, no. 321, March, 1971, p. 91. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

An examination of the two leading existing theories of distribution shows that they are unsatisfactory in various aspects. Kaldor's theory. The neo-classical theory. An alternative theory is developed, which assumes economies of scale to be pervasive in the non-agricultural sector, which reinstates the role of the firm and which offers an explanation both of the stability of the profit share and of the skew distribution of firms. An illustrative model draws attention to the parameters which affect the profit share. The alternative theory has some important implications in respect of such matters as the incidence of profits taxes, the role of foreign trade in manufactures, the infant-industry argument and the economic effects of foreign investment and of industrial concentration. T 146

(81) (861) 339.233 338 : 63 338.92
ON the emerging problems of development policy; by A. Fishlow

and R.A. Berry. 18 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 2, May, 1972, p. 391. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

A. Fishlow. Brazilian size distribution of income. The procedures used to derive an estimated income distribution for Brazil for 1960. The profile of poverty in a developing country. Indication of the factors operating to produce skewness in the Brazilian distribution. The apparent changes between 1960 and 1970. R.A. Berry. Farm size distribution, income distribution, and the efficiency of agricultural production: Colombia. Determinants of the skewness of the distribution of agricultural income. Relationship between factor productivity and income distribution. Explanations of differing social efficiency of farms by size. T 1470

339.233 35.078.5
ECONOMIE, L', de "don". 12 p. A5 (Analyse et prévision, Paris, no. 6, juin, 1972, p. 727. Bibliogr.).

K.E. Boulding. Quelques fonctions de l'économie de "don". M. Pfaff. Le domaine de l'economie de "don". La repartition actuelle de richesses, revenus, et bien-etre est un resultat du mecanisme economique extremement complexe, comprenant l'economie marchande et celle d'allocation ou "don". L'economie de "don" a pris, tant dans le secteur public que privé, une grande importance. Les deux auteurs examinent les roles relatifs du marche et de la subvention, particulierement au regard de la politique de repartition. Les trois fonctions de l'economie d'echange qui appraissent dans l'economie de don. T 1471

339.4 CONSUMPTION. CONSUMERS
See also: T 1461

(430.1) 339.4 338.97
BIERVERT, B., und H.J. Niessen. Privater Verbrauch und Konjunktur-Ergebnisse empirischer Konsumforschung. 14 p. A5 (Jahrbucher fur Nationalokonomie und Statistik, Stuttgart, no. 5, Juli, 1972, p. 369. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Neuere Ansätze der Konjunkturforschung beziehen das Konsumentenverhalten verstärkt in die Analyse konjunktureller Bewegungen ein. Neben die traditionelle Erklarungsvariable Einkommen treten in den entwickelten Volkswirtschaften sozioökonomischen und sozialpsychologische Variablen zur Erklarung von Veränderungen wesentlicher Teile des privaten Verbrauchs. Anhand von Daten aus der B.R.D. wird in Regressionsanalysen eine Verknupfung der Stimmungs- und Erwartungsvariablen zu makrookonomischen Grossen hergestellt. In weiteren Abschitten werden Variable aus dem Stimmungs- und Erwartungsbereich einer faktor-analytischen Untersuchung unterworfen, sowie Kaufplane und deren Realisation im Hinblick auf ihre Verwendung fur die kurzfristprognose untersucht. (Summary in English). T 1472

339.4 659.23 658.8
MUELLER-HEUMANN, G. Consumerism contra Marketing; die Polarisierung der Absatzwirtschaft. 8 p. A4 (Blatter fur Genossenschaftswesen, Wiesbaden, no. 13, Juli 10, 1972, p. 205. Lit. opg.).

Eine neue Konsumentenbewegung mit neuen Zielen. Der Inhalt des Begriffes Consumerism. Entwicklung und heutige Hintergrunde des Consumerism. Kritikpunkte des Consumerism am Marketing. Ungenugende Kommunikationsmoglichkeiten zwischen Produzenten und Konsumenten. Reaktionen des Marketing auf den Consumerism. T 1473

351 GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION. PUBLIC SERVICES. REGULATIONS

351.777 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CARE

351.777 336.2
BAUMOL, W.J. On taxation and the control of externalities. 16 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 3, June, 1972, p. 307. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

The author tries to show that the conclusions of the Pigouvian tradition are in fact impeccable. A. attempts to show that where an externality is of the public goods variety, neither compensation to nor taxation of those who are affected by it is compatible with optimal resource allocation. The approach consists of two basic steps: the setting of standards of levels of pollution, congestion and the like, that are considered to be tolerable, and the design of taxes and efficient charges whose rates are shown by experience to be sufficient to achieve the selected standards of acceptability. T 1474

351.777 ,614.7 577.4
ASPECTS educatifs, sociaux et culturels des problèmes de l'environnement et question de l'information; rapport du Secrétaire general; conference sur l'environnement (Stockholm 5-16 juin, 1972). 44 p. A5 (Analyse et prevision, Paris, no. 6, juin, 1972, p. 665).

Ce texte est le rapport préparé par le secrétariat général de la conference qui s'est reunie a Stockholm le 5 juin 1972. Les dimensions socio-culturelles des problemes d'environnement. Aspects historiques et mutation spatio-temporelle. Manifestations globales des problemes. Environnement et cultures. Specificites nationales. Les racines socio-culturelles de la crise. Les fondements de l'action. Finalites: entretenir et restaurer la biosphere, ameliorer la qualite de la vie, promouvoir le developpement humain total, le sens de la responsabilite et de la solidarite, vers une ethique de l'environnement. Les moyens de l'action: connaissance, enseignement et education, information, action politique et institutionnelle, implications institutionnelles. Recommendations. T 1475

351.82 ECONOMIC POLICY
See also: T 1421, T 1424, T 1442

(42) 351.82 338.97
KALDOR, N. Conflicts in national economic objectives. 16 p. A5 (The Economic journal, London, no. 321, March, 1971, p. 1. Lit. opg.).

Up to the Second World War the tasks of economic policy were mainly thought of as the creation of a framework of laws and institutions which provided the best environment for the operation of market forces. The four major objectives of post-war policy. The function of Keynes' theory. Targets and instruments. What would have happened if the principles of demand management, as laid down in the White Paper, had been applied to deal with the pre-war unemployment problem. Static and dynamic aspects. Consumption led growth and export-led growth. T 1476

351.82:63 AGRICULTURAL POLICY
See also: T 1456

351.82:63 321.7
SCHMITT, G. Zum Verhältnis der Agrarökonomik zur Agrarpolitik. 8 p. A4 (Agrarwirtschaft, Hannover, no. 7, Juli, 1972, p. 213. Lit. opg.).

Dieser Beitrag versucht die Grenzen und Möglichkeiten rationaler Politik in einer parlementarischen Demokratie zu ermitteln. Ein hoheres Mass an Rationalitat in de Wirtschafts- und Agrarpolitik ist nur zu erreichen, wenn die wissenschaftliche Forschung weiter forciert und auf die offenen Fragen einer solchen Politik konzentriert wird. Vor allem aber ist der Informationsfluss zwischen Wissenschaft und politischen Entscheidungsinstanzen zu intensivieren. (Summary in English). T 14

351.82 : 63 337.9(4)
RIES, A. La politique agricole commune s'insère-t-elle davantage economique apres les decisions du conseil du 24 mars 1972. 17 p. A4 (Revue du Marche Commun, Paris, no. 155, juin, 1972, p. 531. Krt. Tabn.).

Les objectifs de la politique agricole commune. Les instruments et les mesures choisis par la Communaute, en particulier ceux mis en place le 24 amrs 1972. Essai d'une quantification des objectifs et des instruments de la politique agricole commune. T 1

351.82 : 63 337.9(4) 338.5
ALBERS, W. Einkommens- und Anpassungsprobleme der Landwirtschaft in der Europaischen Wirtschaftsgenossenschaft. 22 p. A5 (Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Kiel, no. 2, Band 108, 1972, p. 169. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Die stärkere Erhöhung des Agrarpreisniveaus im Verhältnis zu den Preisen fur gewerbliche Erzeugnisse in der Europaischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft. Vergrosserung des Marktanteils der inlandischen Erzeugung. Rationalisierung durch Senkung der Kosten. Subventionierung der Landwirtschaft. Zuerst wird die Bedeutung der Preispolitik fur den Anpassungsprozess untersucht; denn die Feststellung, dass mit ihrer Hilfe das Einkommensproblem nicht oder nicht allein gelost werden kann, heisst nicht, dass sie keine Bedeutung fur den Anpassungsprozess besitzt. (Summary in English, resume en francais, resumen en espanol, riassunto italiano). T

351.824.1 PUBLIC UTILITIES, ENTERPRISES

351.824.1 304 337.9(4)
INDUSTRIE et societe dans la Communaute Europeenne; une conference organisee par la Commission a Venise au avril, 1972. 15 p. A4 (Revue du Marche Commun, Paris, no. 155, juin, 1972, p. 548).

Ordre du jour des travaux et liste des rapports introductifs. Le developpement industriel et la reduction des disparites sociales et regionales. Le developpement industriel de la Communaute: problemes et perspectives. Le role et la condition des hommes au sein de l'entreprise. L'orientation regionale des investissements. Le developpement industriel: besoins collectifs et qualite de vie. Evolution des besoins collectifs et prives: options d'avenir et perspectives. L'environnement, le developpement industriel et la localisation des entreprises. La croissance du cout des equipements collectifs et des infrastructures, et leur financement. La Communaute dans le monde. T 1480

(494) 351.824.1 658.21
MOCK, H.R. Moglichkeiten und Grenzen einer schweizerischen Industriestandortpolitik. 17 p. A5 (Wirtschaft und Recht, Zurich, no. 2, 1972, p. 91. Lit. opg.).

Massnahmen zur Beeinflussung der Industriestandortverteilung in der Schweiz. Eine generelle Betrachtung zur Bedeutung und Wirksamkeit standortpolitischer Massnahmen. Die Trager standortpolitischer Massnahmen: der Bund; Kantone und Gemeinden; Vereinigungen. Der Autor weist auf die enge Verflechtung der wirtschafts- und sozialpolitischen, der siedlung- und bodenpolitschen sowie allgemeinen polizeilichen Vorkehrungen hin. T 1481

355 MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE. NATIONAL DEFENCE. ARMED FORCES

(73) 355.1 301.18 338 : 62
ECONOMICS, The, of the military-industrial complex; by W. Adams, W.J. Adams, R. Kaufman, a.o. (U.S.). 40 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 2, May, 1972, p. 279. Lit. opg. Tab.).

W. Adams and W.J. Adams. The military industrial complex:

a market structure analysis. R. Kaufman. M.I.R.V.-ing the Boondoggle: contracts, subsidy and welfare in the aerospace industry. M. Reich. Does the U.S. economy require military spending. J.R. Kurth. The political economy of weapons procurement: the follow-on imperative. S. Melman. Ten propositions on the war economy. T 1482

38 TRADE. COMMERCE. COMMUNICATIONS

380.11:338 MARKET STRUCTURES

380.11:338 338:63 338.92
MITTENDORF, H.J. Schwerpunkte in der Verbesserung von Vermarktungssystemen fur landwirtschaftliche Produkte auf den Binnenmarkten der Entwicklungslander. 9 p. A4 (Agrarwirtschaft, Hannover, no. 7, Juli, 1972, p. 220. Graf. Lit. opg.).

Das Ziel dieses Beitrages ist es, auf einige praktische Probleme der Entwicklung landwirtschaftlicher Absatzsysteme bei der Belieferung der Binnenmarkte einzugehen und dabei vor allem auf die Aufgaben hinzuweisen, die den Regierungen in Entwicklungslandern in steigendem Masse dabei zufallen. Verbesserung der Markttransparenz. Starkere Forderung des fortschrittlichen Unternehmers. Aufbau eines rationellen Bezugssystems fur landwirtschaftliche Betriebsmittel. (Summary in English). T 1483

383/388 COMMUNICATIONS. TRANSPORT

(42) 383/388 711.2
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE congress 1972 on the theme transport and the environment in the North-East: a study in regional policies and practices. 32 p. A4 (The Chartered institute of transport journal, London, no. 11, July, 1972, pp. 427. Grafn. Krtn. Tabn.).

Presented papers, all about the North-East region.
G.R. Chetwynd. Industrial and commercial background and business opportunities: inducements for establishment of new industry. B.T. Warner. Freight transport and distribution; patterns and opportunities; supplying Britain from North-East. K.A. Heathcote. Ports. T.M. Ridley. Passenger transport movement. C.A. Herring. Air transport and its contribution to freight and passenger movement. T 1484

6 APPLIED SCIENCES, MEDICINE, TECHNOLOGY

60 TECHNOLOGY, TECHNICAL PROGRESS
See also: T 1489

60 330.115 338.01
FLECK, F.H., R. Casutt und B. Finkbeiner. Aneutraler technischer Fortschritt und Verzerrungseffekte (Bias). 15 p. A5 (Konjunkturpolitik, Berlin, no. 3, 1972, p. 175. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Zweck dieser Studie ist, anhand verschiedener Produktionsfunktionen, Ansatze zur Bestimmung der Aneutralitat und der Verzerrungseffekte des technischen Fortschritts darzustellen. Die Hicks-Neutralitat des technischen Fortschritts. Cobb-Doubglas- und C.E.S.-Produktionfunktion. Faktorvervielfachungskonzept und Bias. Der Sato-Ansatz. Die Kombination der Sato- und David - van de Klundert - Schatzmethode. (Summary in English). T 1485

614 NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

614.7 HYGIENE OF WATER, SOIL AND AIR
See also: T 1475

614.7 338.01 338.58 339.3
LEHBERT, B. Die volkswirtschaftlichen Kosten des Umweltschutzes - ein erweitertes Input-Output-System. 21 p. A5 (Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Kiel, no. 2, 1972, p. 298. Tabn.).

Mit Hilfe einer Leontief Input-Output-Analyse versucht der Autor anzudeuten, in welcher Richtung die Erforschung der Probleme der Umweltverschmutzung und ihrer Beseitigung durch Umweltschutz erfolgen sollte, um das Problem nicht nur technisch, sondern auch okonomisch in den Griff zu bekommen. Das vorgefuhrte Konzept zeigt in welcher Weise sich ein aktiver Umweltschutz auf die Strukturen der Wirtschaft auswirkt, je nachdem ob man den Umweltschutz nur staatlich betreibt oder teilweise den Verursachern auf erlegt. Schliesslich weist das Konzept darauf hin, wie man die quantitative Entwicklung der Umweltverschmutzung prognostizieren kann fur den Fall, das der Umweltschutz unterbleibt. (Summary in English, resume en francais, resumen en espanol, riasssunto italiano). T 1486

614.7 341.12
KENNET, W. The Stockholm conference on the human environment. 13 p. A5 (International affairs, London, no. 1, January, 1972, p. 33).

Only the United Nations can handle all the environmental problems. Environment is first a problem of the rich nations. Environmental knowledge versus economic featherbedding. Environment a task for a specialized agency. The British government's record. Different interests on the Stockholm conference. T 1487

62 ENGINEERS SCIENCES

62.002.6 INDUSTRIAL GOODS
See also: T 1515

(46) 62.002.6 382.6
DONGES, J.B. Spain's industrial exports - an analysis of demand and supply factors. 44 p. A5 (Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Kiel, no. 2, Band 108, 1972, p. 191. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Spain's exports of manufactures increased spectacularly in the sixties. The author tries to recapitulate the patterns of manufactured exports, to assess the factors behind this export behaviour, to determine the role of both foreign demand conditions and export competitiveness in these developments, and to compare the export structure with the factor propositions, with which the industrial sectors were faced. Finally, an attempt is made to evaluate Spain's scope for raising the export of industrial goods. (Deutsche Zusammenfassung, resume en francais, resumen en espanol, riassunto italiano). T 1488

62.002.6 60 65.012.23
BRONWELL, A.B. Technological forecasting in the formulation of national policy. 9 p. A4 (Industrial marketing management, Amsterdam, no. 4, July, 1972, p. 431).

In order to have some chance of predicting long-range perturbations in the market for industrial goods, management must become involved with futurology and technological forecasting. The institutions of society react to new ideas and new professions in such a way as to annal the effect of philosophical ideas. A. examines consequences of this behavior on professions, universities and learned societies. (Deutsche Zusammenfassung; resume en francias). T 1489

621.311 ELECTRICITY

(44) 621.311 338.011
PRODUCTIVITE globale et comptes de surplus d'électricité en France. 78 p. A4 (Documents du Centre d'Etude des revenus des couts, Paris, no. 13, le trim., 1972, p. 5. Grafn. Tabn.).

Rapport du C.E.R.C. sur la productivité globale et les comptes de surplus d'E.D.F. Le champ de l'analyse. Présentation du compte d'exploitation. Les gains de productivite. La productivite moyenne de la période. Evolution dans le temps des gains de productivite. Modalites de réalisations des gains de productivite. Variations de prix et de remunerations: les comptes de surplus. Reflexions sur les surplus a venir. Methode d'etablissement des comptes de surplus. La correction d'hydraulicite. Bilan au 31 decembre 1954 et au 31 decembre 1968.
T 1490

65 BUSINESS ECONOMICS, ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

65.011.1 BUSINESS POLICY
See also: T 1457

65.011.1 380.113
LELAND, H.E. Theory of the firm facing uncertain demand. 14 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 3, June, 1972, p. 278. Lit. opg.).

The author develops a model of an expected utility maximizing firm facing random demand. Three factors were found essential in determining the impact of uncertainty on the decisions of the firm: 1) the firm's behavior mode, as reflected by its choice of ex ante controls; 2) the firm's attitude toward risk, as reflected by its utility function over profit; and 3) the change in profit riskiness resulting from a change in ex ante controls.
T 1491

65.011.1 65.011.2
HEINEN, E. Zur empirischen Analyse des Zielsystems der Unternehmung durch Kennzahlen. 13 p. A5 (Die Unternehmung, Bern, no. 1, 1972, p. 1. Afbn. Lit. opg.).

Untersucht wird, ob man das Zielsystem einer Unternehmung

durch Kennzahlen abbilden kann, welche Probleme dabei auftreten, und welche Bedeutung den Kennziffern fur eine zielorientierte Unternehmensfuhrung zukommt. Die Kennzahlenrechnung als Informationsinstrument. Das Zielsystem der Unternehmung als Kennzahlensystem. Das Problem der Ordnung von Zielinhalten. Voraussetzungen zur Abbildung des Zielsystems durch Kennzahlen. Sozialwissenschaftliche Ueberlegungen zum Zielbildungsprozess. Die Kennzahlenrechnung als Beitrag zur Losung des Koordinationsproblems.
T 1492

65.011.4 PRODUCTIVITY, COST CONSCIOUSNESS
See also: T 1495, T 1496, T 1504, T 1506, T 1507

65.011.4 65.012.122
JOHNSON, R.H. A simplified portrayal for certain decision making problems. 8 p. A5 (Management science, Baltimore, no. 10, June, 1972, p. B-600. Afbn. Lit. opg.).

The cost minimization method described in this study provides a simple portrayal of a decision making sequence, where the decision variable differs from the quantity which varies with uncertainty. The graphical portrayal in three dimensions provides a basis from which conventional dynamic programming concepts can be applied to a class of problems which is difficult to clearly illustrate on a planar graph or decision tree. The analysis procedure is followed through for two practical examples involving decisions between two alternative equipments or plans where lease costs, costs of usage, and penalty costs are involved.
T 1493

65.012.1 RESEARCH

65.012.1 001 65.012.2 65.012.4
SOUDER, W.E. A scoring methodology for assessing the suitability of management science models. 18 p. A5 (Management science, Baltimore, no. 10, June, 1972, p. B-526. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

In this study, five major criteria for evaluating the suitability of management science models for research and development (R and D) project selection are established, through personal interviews with R. and D. administrators and management scientists. A suitability rating systems, based on these criteria, is used by the author to rate twenty-six management

science models for their suitability of use in R. and D. project selection decision making. Profitability index and scoring types of models were found to have generally higher case of use and lower cost perforrmance than the other types. The linear and nonlinear models had generally higher flexibility, while the linear, nonlinear and zero-one models had generally higher realism than the other model types. T 1494

65.012.1 : 65.012.2 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

65.012.1 : 65.012.2 65.011.4
ALLEN, D.H. Credibility and the assessment of research and development (R. and D.) projects. 12 p. A4 (Long range planning, Oxford, no. 2, June, 1972, p. 53. Grafn. Tabn.).

After considering the purpose and nature of an economic assessment of a research and development project, attention is turned to the forecasts on which an assessment is based. The uncertainty in forecasts can be accommodated by using subjective probability, but for the situation at an early stage of a novel project "credibility" may be more appropriate. The properties of " credibility" are discussed and a method is described of applying it to the assessment of research and development projects. T 1495

65.012.1 : 65.012.2 65.011.4 65.012.122
LOCKETT, A.G., and A.E. Gear. Programme selection in research and development. 16 p. A5 (Management science, Baltimore, no. 10, June, 1972, p. B-575. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Mathematical programming as an aid for research and development project portfolio selection has been suggested by many authors, but few practical applications have been reported. This paper discusses some of the difficulties, associated with the application of the proposed models, and describes procedures for handling these problems. Problem areas considered are: allowance for future opportunities in multi-period models; generation of alternative risk-return solutions; inclusion of projects not completed during the planning period; comparison of linear and integer programming outputs. T 1496

(4) 65.012.1 : 65.012.2 65.017 001.891
MORAND, J.-C. Recherche et dimension des entreprises dans

la Communauté Economique Européenne. 14 p. A5 (Revue d'économie politique, Paris, no. 3, mai/juin, 1972, p. 516. Bibliogr. Tabn.).

Quelles sont les entreprises qui font de la recherche, qui en font le plus, en valeur absolue ou proportionnellement a leur activite. La capacite de faire de la R.-D. L'incitation a faire de la R.-D. Effort absolu de recherche - developpement et dimension des entreprises. La concentration de la R.-D. Proportions d'entreprises faisant de la R.-D. Importance relative et structure de la R.-D. En ce qui concerne les seules entreprises participant a l'effort de R.-D., seuls les Pays-Bas sont caracterises par une intensite directement liee a la taille des entreprises. T 149

65.012.2 PLANNING, PROGRAMMING
See also: T 1494, T 1495, T 1496, T 1497, T 1514, T 1516

65.012.2
SIMMONS, W.W. Practical planning. 8 p. A4 (Long range planning, Oxford, no. 2, June, 1972, p. 32. Afbn. Graf.).

Successful planning requires an understanding of principles and an application of practical methods to at least four areas: the marketplace, the product or service, the people involved and the plan itself. Three principles underlie all planning: First, successful planning must be active, not passive. Second, line executives must do their own planning. Third, planning systems must be designed for change and accept change as a way of life. A. applies these principles of practical planning to the major areas of the business: the marketplace, product planning, and personnel planning. T 14

65.012.2 338.98 65.017.1
EAST, R.J. Comparison of strategic planning in large corporations and government. 7 p. A4 (Long range planning, Oxford, no. 2, June, 1972, p. 2. Lit. opg.).

It is in the broad sense of "a systematic approach to general management" that strategic planning is here compared in large corporations and Government. 1. The development and evalutation of optional strategies. 2. Determination of the appropriate organization structure for effecting strategic plans. 3. Optimum deployment of key personnel and monitoring of pe

formance. T 1499

65.012.2 65.012.45 651.011.56
KASHYAP, R.N. Management information systems for corporate planning and control. 7 p. A4 (Long range planning, Oxford, no. 2, June, 1972, p. 25. Afbn. Lit. opg.).

Management information systems (M.I.S.) play a vitally important role in the development of corporate long term as well as short term plans and in achieving effective control of business activities at all levels within the enterprise. A. indicates some of the steps that need to be taken for harnessing the advances that are being made in the field of information technology for developing effective information systems to aid management in their planning and control decisions. Information requirements for planning and control. Consideration which affect the design of M.I.S. Development, implementation and application of the M.I.S. T 1500

65.012.3 FORMS OF ORGANIZATION. BUREAUCRACY, a.o.

65.012.3
DUNCAN, W.J. Order and innovation; a new look at bureaucracy. 6 p. A4 (Personnel journal, Swarthmore, no. 7, July, 1972, p. 518. Afb. Graf. Lit. opg.).

The bureaucracy is the most common form of business organization. It is rational and efficient. The laissez-faire system is typified by personality and incentive. Its loose structure adapts easily to innovation and change. The author describes a synergistic model which endeavors to continue the strenghts of the two systems and minimize their weaknesses. T 1501

65.012.45 COMMUNICATION. BRIEFING OR INFORMING
See also: T 1500, T 1505

65.012.45 651.011.56
BRESSER, G. Management and information systems. 13 p. A5 (Maandblad voor accountancy en bedrijfshulshoudkunde, Purmerend, no. 7, July, 1972, p. 297. Afb. Lit. opg.).

This paper discusses two major issues regarding the use of computers as an aid to management. First it is stated that the

roots for any information system can only be found in management and information theory. Secondly the author discusses the way in which computers can be used to automate several parts of these systems. Functions of information systems. Decision making. Economic man. Administrative man. Search and problem solving. Relating decision making and information systems. The use of models. T 1502

65.012.7 SUPERVISION. CONTROL

65.012.7 65.012.122 658.5
SCHIEMENZ, B. Regelungstheoretische Grundkonzepte und ihre Anwendung zur Gestaltung von Produktions-Lagerhaltungs-System. 19 p. A5 (Schmalenbachs Zeitschrift fur betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung, Koln und Opladen, no. 7, July, p. 434. Afbn. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

Die Regelungstheorie entwickelte drei Konzepte zur Gestaltung des Lenkungsvorgangs von (uberwiegend technischen) Systemen. Die beiden "klassischen" Konzepte bezwecken, dass die zu regelnden Grossen auf vorgegebene Sollwerte, gebracht und trotz einwirkenden Storgrossen dort gehalten werden. Das moderne Konzept erstrebt einen in Hinblick auf den Anfangszustand des Systems optimalen zeitlichen Verlauf der Zustandsvariablen. Vor- und Nachteile der verschiedenen Ansatze werden angedeutet. T 1503

65.017 EXTENT OF ENTERPRISES, INDUSTRIES
See also: T 1469, T 1497

65.017 65.011.4
BERGER, K.H. Die Betriebsgrosse als kostentheoretisches und als leitungsstrukturelles Problem. 13 p. A5 (Schmalenbachs Zeitschrift fur betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung, Koln und Opladen, no. 7, Juli, 1972, p. 421. Lit. opg.).

Der Verfasser untersucht die Voraussetzungen für eine simultane Bestimmung von optimaler Betriebsgrosse und optimaler Organisationsstruktur. Losungen des Problems verlangen bisher einen unzulassig hohen Abstraktionsgrad. Ueberhaupt erscheint die weitere Forschung in dieser Richtung gegenwartig wenig lohnend. Statt dessen sollte die empirische Strukturforschung verstarkt werden, damit fur die Suche nach Alternativstrukturen bei Simulationen, Planspielen, Restriktionsmodellen und bei dynamischer Organisationsplanung bessere

Unterlagen verfügbar sind und die Wirklichkeitsnähe gewahrt bleiben kann. T 1504

651 OFFICE MANAGEMENT

651.011.56 ADMINISTRATIVE AUTOMATION
See also: T 1500, T 1502

651.011.56 65.012.45 65.017.2/.3
SCHREINER, E.H. Contracted E.D.P. in a small business. 5 p. A4 (Management accounting, New York, no. 1, July, 1972, p. 25. Tabn.).

Conversion of the accounting function to electronic data processing, with the help of a service bureau, permitted this small manufacturer to mail statement-invoices to customers on a weekly basis and change over to a standard cost system with four-week periods and a thirteen-period year. T 1505

657 ACCOUNTANCY, BOOKKEEPING

657.372.3 DEPRECIATION. AMORTIZATION. WRITING OFF

657.372.3 65.011.4 657.478
STROHAUER, H. Die Bestimmung kalkulatorischer Abschreibungen. 28 p. A5 (Betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung und Praxis, Herne/Berlin, no. 7/8, July/August, 1972, p. 377. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

Zur Bestimmung kalkulatorischer Abschreibungen einer Produktiveinheit ist es erforderlich, die fixen Kosten im Zeitablauf und den Ersatzzeitpunkt der Produktiveinheit festzustellen. Die Hohe der kalkulatorischen Abschreibungen ergibt sich durch den Wert der ungenutzten Produktiveinheit im Ersatzzeitpunkt. Es zeigt sich, dass nur die progressive oder lineare Abschreibungsmethode in Frage kommt. Lasst man eine alternative Variation der Outputmenge je Zeiteinheit zu, ist eine U-formige Beziehung zwischen kalkulatorischen Abschreibungen je Outputeinheit und Fertigungsgeschwindigkeit zu erwarten. Die ertragsgesetzliche Kostenaussage manifestiert sich als nicht falsifizierte Hypothese. T 1506

657.42 ACCOUNTS OF PROPERTY

(73) 657.42 65.011.4
CAPITALIZATION, The, of costs as opposed to charging the cost off as an expense (U.S.). 9 p. A4 (Management accounting, New York, no. 1, July, 1972, p. 54. Lit. opg.).

The U.S. Management accounting practices committee's dimension draft; anticipated to be the first step in guidance to companies in the handling of thier fixed asset accounting problems. Determination of base unit. Purchases with long-term debt. Purchases with securities. Costs in addition to invoice price for assets purchased. Assets constructed by a firm for its own use. Purchase of a group of assets. Equipment used in research and development. Leased property. Cost reductions such as investment credit. Commencement of depreciation. T 1507

658 BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

658.14.012 FINANCIAL PLANNING

658.14.012 65.012.122
KROUSE, C.G. A model for aggregate financial planning. 12 p. A5 (Management science, Baltimore, no. 10, June, 1972, p. B-555. Afbn. Lit. opg.).

In this paper workable, multi-stage financial planning model is developed by combining recent developments in corporate finance with techniques from optimal systems control. The firm is viewed as attempting to optimize a multiple-objective criterion of time-dated variables involving both short- and long-term financial goals. Random elements are considered to be part of the process by which decisions affect the firm's financial state and an optimal decision strategy developed for an important first-approximation model. An illustrative application of the model is presented and potential uses are discussed. T 1508

658.152 INVESTMENT, CAPITAL ARRANGEMENT

(73) 658.152 658.14
FINANCING corporate investment (U.S.). 8 p. A5 (Federal reserve bulletin, Washington, no. 6, June, 1972, p. 523. Grafn.

Tabn.).

With substantial progress having been made in restructuring debt and improving liquidity, and with both long- and short-term funds readily available, U.S. corporations are in a position to tailor their demands on financial markets more closely to the nature of their spending tha has been the case for several years. Internal funds. Profit margins. External financing. T 1509

658.155 PROFIT. PROFITABLENESS

(42) 658.155 338:62
CYR, E.B.A. St. Notes on the behaviour of profit-shares in British manufacturing industry. 11 p. A5 (The Manchester school of economic and social studies, Manchester, no. 2, June, 1972, p. 165. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The author tests the "capacity utilisation" hypothesis of the hort period behaviour of the share of profits in value added for British data. Regression analysis is applied to cross section time series data for eighteen components and sub-components of British manufacturing industry. Finally an attempt is made to explain the inter-industry findings. T 1510

658.3.011.1 PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

658.3.011.1
GORDON, M.E. Three ways to effectively evaluate personnel programs. 8 p. A4 (Personnel journal, Swarthmore, no. 7, July, 1972, p. 498. Lit. opg.).

Failure to validate personnel programs can be expensive, although the actual costs are difficult to estimate. Management is more likely to provide support for validation if it is made to realized that the company is risking considerable investments by neglecting to find out whether its personnel programs are producing their intended results. A. details the administrative commitments required to develop solutions for the problems which impede the evaluation of personnel programs. T 1511

658.78 INVENTORIES. STORING. STOCK CONTROL

658.78 658.524
SHU, F.T. Economic ordering frequency for two items jointly replenished. 5 p. A5 (Management science, Baltimore, no. 6, February, 1971, p. 406. Graf. Lit. opg.).

The decision model presented is typically applicable to the batch processing industry where a batch of product is blended and subsequently packaged into various types of containers. An analytical model has been developed to provide a set of criteria which one can use as a basis for applying "skipping rules" to the slow moving item within a jointly replenished group. If a computer is available and if the number of items in the jointly replenished group is small (five or six) then one can use the computer to calculate every possible ordering policy by "brute force" computation and select the minimum cost policy among the alternative policies. T 1512

658.8 MARKETING
Sec also: T 1473

(4-11) 658.8 338.984.3
MAY, K.J.C. Central planning and marketing in Eastern Europe. 8 p. A4 (Industrial marketing management, Amsterdam, no. 4, July, 1972, p. 403. Lit. opg.).

Marketing in the Communist countries of Eastern Europe has to be adapted to the conditions prevailing and to the special features associated with central planning. There are fundamental differences from the market economies which can be seen in the system of economic government, the organization of industry, the conduct of international trade and the monetary system. This article describes some of the speicial features and examines the structure of Eastern governmental institutions. (Deutsche Zusammenfassung; resume en francais). T 1513

(430.1) 658.8 347.77 65.012.2
STRUNKMANN-MEISTER, K.E. Marketingplanung und Rechtsschutzplanung; ein Integrationssystem (Westdeutschland). 16 p. A5 (Jahrbuch der Absatz- und Verbrauchsforschung, Nurnberg, no. 1, 1972, p. 22. Afb.).

Marketing als neues Denkmodell des Managements. Marketing

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In Romanica industrial marketing has been, until recently, the least developed branch of marketing activity. However, as the Romanian economy develops, classical central planning may become insufficient for accurately predicting and meeting Romania's need for industrial goods. Some autonomous decision-making by economic subunits may become necessary. It is demonstrated that industrial marketing activity at the micro-economic level will possibly increase. (Resume en francais, deutsche Zusammenfassung). T 1515

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658.8.012.1 MARKET RESEARCH

658.8.012.1 615.4 659.1
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This paper is concerned with the problem of measuring market response to a "communications mix" - the various means which a firm employs to transmit sales messages to potential buyers. Distributed lag models are applied to time series data for an ethical drug to estimate the short-run, intermediate, and long-run effects on market share of expenditures made for journal advertising, direct mail advertising, and samples and literature. Important differences were found among the communications variables with respect to the magnitude and over-time pattern of effect each had on market share. Significantly, the results indicate that the average historic allocation of resources to alternative communication vehicles has been in inverse relation to measured market response. T 1517

658.89 MARKET SEGMENTATION

658.89
RICHTER, B. Anmerkungen zur Marktsegmentierung. 7 p. A5 (Jahrbuch der Absatz- und Verbrauchsforschung, Nurnberg, no. 1, 1972, p. 37. Lit. opg.).

Die Entwicklung des Denkens im Marktsegmenten. Es scheint, als ob mitunter zu hohe Erwartungen in einzelne Methoden der Marktsegmentierung, insbesondere in die psychologische, gesetzt werden. Demgegenuber werden andere, fundamentalere Wege zu gezielter Marktforschung und -bearbeitung moglicherweise vernachlassigt. Versucht wird deshalb darzulegen, dass das Grundproblem, namlich die Notwendigkeit zu selektiven Vorgehen in komplexer und differenzierter werdenden Markten, mit verschiedenen Methoden angegangen werden kann. Wesentlicher als neue Verfahren ist es, die okonomische Begrundung des Denkens in Marktsegmenten im Auge zu behalten. T 1518

659 PROPAGANDA. ADVERTISING. INFORMATION. ADVICE

659.1 ADVERTISING
See also: T 1517

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7 THE ARTS. ARCHITECTURE. ENTERTAINMENT, a.s.o.

711 REGIONAL PLANNING
See also: T 1418

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